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6 Min. Read February 24, 2025 Cost accounting is a process of recording, analyzing and reporting all of a companys management can make better financial decisions, introduce efficiencies and budget accurately. The objective of cost accounting is to
improve the businesss net profit margins (how much profit each dollar of sales generates). Heres What Are the Types of Cost Accounting? What Are the Types of Cost Accounting? What Are the Types of Cost Accounting? What Is the Purpose of Cost Accounting?
of exactly how its money is being spent, it can better budget for the future. A companys accountant is typically already aware of the businesss fixed costs (such as labor and raw materials) change with output. Those costs need to be tracked and estimated for, for the creation of the next budget.
As well, the business will want to know that the money being spent now is being done in ways to improve them. For instance, maybe a companys profit. Typically, an examination of a companys profit on a particular machine to produce a product, maybe
eight hours will do. Or that assigning three people to a production line has proven too much, as only two are needed. If a company makes its production processes more efficient, meaning it is production processes more efficient, meaning it is production for less, than it will make more money. There are two basic types of costs: These are costs directly related to the production of a
product, such as material and labor costs. Often these types of costs fluctuate. These are costs not directly related to production facility. Often these types of prices do not fluctuate, or if they do, theyre not by much. Cost Accounting systems let a company know how
much money it takes to produce something. They are two types: Job order costing is good for companies with unique products. For instance, take a furniture company that produces 10 different types of chairs. By distinguishing between their products, the company can know which chairs bring in
more profit. Process costing assigns costs based on a process. A cola bottling plant may use process costing because all the bottles (or products) are indistinguishable from one another. There are many different types of cost accounting: Standard cost accounting is a very old method of accounting, popular in the manufacturing industry. Rather than
resource costs, manufacturers assign an expected or standard cost. The problem with this method, is that although it can save some time when it comes to budgeting, businesses will still have to pay the actual costs eventually. The variances could be significant. Also known as ABC, this is a very popular costing method. ABC takes into account all
activities required to manufacture a product, and assigns a value to them. For instance, two products may have the exact same machine time to product are not profitable
(because every cost associated with it has been identified). Determine whether a products price is too high, related to the market, and whether the company can afford to lower it. Provide information to help eliminate inefficiencies by reorganizing products on the
environment. Costs associated with environmental accounting include: Penalties, fines and taxes Prevention technologies Waste management costs Management and handling of contaminated sites Pollution prevention technologies Waste management and handling of contaminated sites Pollution prevention technologies.
product, outside of manufacturing it, may make management decide that a product is just too expensive to keep producing. Project accounting, also known as job cost accounting, involves assessing costs related to an individual project. A project accounting, involves assessing costs related to an individual project.
project is on track. Project accounting reports should include all revenues, costs, assets and liabilities associated with each project. Target costing is when a company knows in advance what it wants to pay for a products product project. Target cost is the most the company is willing to pay.
Target costing helps a company achieve consistent product ownership from inception to completion. For instance, perhaps in order to product a new product, a company needs to buy a $600 machine. But how much is the financing, maintenance and disposal of that machine going to add to the $600?
What about the environmental costs (as listed above)? As you can see, life cycle costing helps a company to get a complete picture of all of a products related costs. Throughput accounting its goals. Whats different about
throughput is that it does not concentrate on reducing expenses, it focuses on constraints, regardless of whether they are internal or external. You can read more about throughput accounting journal entries below act as a quick reference, and set out the most commonly encountered situations when
dealing with the double entry posting of job costing. The journal entries follow the job costing process from purchase of raw materials, allocation of direct materials, direct labor, and manufacturing overhead to work in process, transfer of the goods through to finished goods and finally to cost of goods sold and sales. In each case the job cost
accounting journal entries show the debit and credit account together with a brief narrative. For a fuller explanation of journal EntriesTo purchase raw materialsAccountDebitCreditRaw materials inventoryXXXAccounts payableXXXTo accrued labor costAccountDebitCreditLabor
costXXXWages payableXXXTo transfer indirect materials, indirect labor and other overhead to manufacturing overhead accountAccountDebitCreditManufacturing overhead accountAccountDebitCreditManufacturing overhead (at the
predetermined rate) to work in process AccountDebitCreditWork in process inventoryXXXManufacturing overheadXXXTo transfer finished goods to cost of goods
soldAccountDebitCreditCost of goods soldXXXFinished goodsXXXTo record the sale of the goodsAccountDebitCreditAccounts receivableXXXSalesXXX Last modified January 13th, 2020 What Analysts Think of Broadcom Stock Ahead of Earnings Jun 01, 2025 What Analysts Think of Dollar Tree and Dollar General
Stocks Ahead of Earnings Jun 01, 2025 Pete Hegseth Net WorthHere's How the Secretary of Defense Built His Wealth Jun 01, 2025 This Potential Policy Tweak Could Supercharge Your Health Savings in Retirement May 31, 2025 The Top 10 Places for Recent College Graduates to Move May 31, 2025 This Potential Policy Tweak Could Supercharge Your Health Savings in Retirement May 31, 2025 The Top 10 Places for Recent College Graduates to Move May 31, 2025 This Potential Policy Tweak Could Supercharge Your Health Savings in Retirement May 31, 2025 The Top 10 Places for Recent College Graduates to Move May 31, 2025 This Potential Policy Tweak Could Supercharge Your Health Savings in Retirement May 31, 2025 The Top 10 Places for Recent College Graduates to Move May 31, 2025 This Potential Policy Tweak Could Supercharge Your Health Savings in Retirement May 31, 2025 The Top 10 Places for Recent College Graduates to Move May 31, 2025 This Potential Policy Tweak Could Supercharge Your Health Savings in Retirement May 31, 2025 The Top 10 Places for Recent College Graduates to Move May 31, 2025 This Potential Policy Tweak Could Supercharge Your Health Savings in Retirement May 31, 2025 This Potential Policy Tweak Could Supercharge Your Health Savings in Retirement May 31, 2025 This Potential Policy Tweak Could Supercharge Your Health Savings in Retirement May 31, 2025 This Potential Policy Tweak Could Supercharge Your Health Savings in Retirement May 31, 2025 This Potential Policy Tweak Could Supercharge Your Health Savings in Retirement May 31, 2025 This Potential Policy Tweak Could Supercharge Your Health Savings in Retirement May 31, 2025 This Potential Policy Tweak Could Supercharge Your Health Savings in Retirement May 31, 2025 This Potential Policy Tweak Could Supercharge Your Health Savings in Retirement May 31, 2025 This Potential Policy Tweak Could Supercharge Your Health Savings in Retirement May 31, 2025 This Potential Policy Tweak Could Supercharge Your Health Savings in Retirement May 31, 2025 This Potential Policy Tw
2025 Markets News, May 30, 2025: S&P 500, Nasdaq Fell Slightly Friday Amid Tariff Uncertainty But Post Biggest Monthly Gains Since 2023 Updated May 30, 2025 Palantir Is Surging. The Stock Leads Nasdaq Gains So Far This Year as Federal Work
Expands Updated May 30, 2025 Tesla Stock Logs Weekly Gains, Second Straight Winning Month as Musk Leaves DOGE Updated May 30, 2025 S&P 500 Gains & Losses Today: Ulta Beauty Stock Soars; Regeneron Shares Plummet May 30, 2025 Top CDs Today, May 30, 2025 Top CDs Today, May 30, 2025 S&P 500 Gains & Losses Today: Ulta Beauty Stock Soars; Regeneron Shares Plummet May 30, 2025 Top CDs Today, May 30, 2025 Top CDs Today, May 30, 2025 S&P 500 Gains & Losses Today: Ulta Beauty Stock Soars; Regeneron Shares Plummet May 30, 2025 Top CDs Today, May 30, 2025 Top CDs Today, May 30, 2025 S&P 500 Gains & Losses Today: Ulta Beauty Stock Soars; Regeneron Shares Plummet May 30, 2025 Top CDs Today, May 30, 2025 Top CDs Today (No. 2025 Top CDs Today).
2025 - 16 Offers Promise at Least 4.50% for 3 to 13 Months May 30, 2025 The Cost of Goods Sold Journal Entry is Debit the Cost of Goods Sold (COGS) represents the direct costs associated with the production or purchase of goods that a company sells during a specific period.
It includes the cost of raw materials, labor, and overhead directly tied to production. When recording COGS in the journal entries related to the Cost of Goods Sold: On March 31, 2024, your business sells inventory worth $10,000. The cost of
this inventory (COGS) is $6,000. Journal Entry for COGS: DateAccount TitleDebit ($)Credit ($)03-31-2024Cost of Goods Sold will debited to record the expense associated with the goods sold. Inventory will credited to reduce the asset as the goods have been sold. Journal Entry for
Sales Revenue: DateAccount TitleDebit ($)Credit ($)03-31-2024Accounts Receivable 10,00003-31-2024Accounts Receivable will debited to recognize the amount due from the customer. Sales Revenue will credited to recognize the income from the sale. At the end of the fiscal year, December 31, 2024, your
business calculates that the beginning inventory was $20,000, additional purchases during the year were $50,000, additional purchases during inventory: $15,000 Cost of Goods Sold: $55,000 Journal Entry: DateAccount TitleDebit ($)Credit ($)12-31-2024Cost of Goods Sold55,00012-31-2024Cost of Goods Sold55,00012-31-2024Cost of Goods Sold55,00012-31-2024Cost of Goods Sold: $55,000 Journal Entry: DateAccount TitleDebit ($)Credit ($)12-31-2024Cost of Goods Sold55,00012-31-2024Cost of 
2024To Inventory 55,000 Explanation: Cost of Goods Sold will debited to reflect the total cost of goods sold during the year. Inventory will credited to adjust the inventory balance to the correct amount after accounting for sales. On April 15, 2024, a customer returns goods worth $2,000, for which the cost of goods sold was $1,200. Journal Entry to
Reverse COGS: DateAccount TitleDebit ($)Credit ($)04-15-2024To Cost of Goods Sold 1,200 Explanation: Inventory will debited to reverse the cost associated with the returned goods. Journal Entry for Sales Return: DateAccount TitleDebit
($)Credit ($)04-15-2024Sales Returns & Allowances2,00004-15-2024To Accounts Receivable 2,000 Explanation: Sales Returns & Allowances will debited to reduce the amount due from the customer. Using a periodic inventory system, your business determines the inventory
at the end of the period is $30,000, with a beginning inventory: $40,000 and $70,000 in purchases. Calculation: Beginning Inventory: $40,000 Explanation: Cost of Goods Sold: $80,000 Journal Entry: DateAccount TitleDebit ($)12-31-2024Cost of Goods Sold: $80,000 Inventory: $40,000 Explanation: Cost of Goods
will debited to account for the total cost of goods sold during the period. Inventory will credited to adjust the inventory balance based on the physical count. These examples cover different scenarios involving the Cost of Goods Sold, helping you understand how to record this critical accounting entry in various situations. The use of accruals and
deferrals in accounting ensures that revenue and expenditure is allocated to the correct accounting period. Adjusting the accounting records for accruals and deferrals ensures that financial statements are prepared on an accruals and deferrals ensures that financial statements are prepared on an accruals and deferrals ensures that financial statements are prepared on an accruals and deferrals ensures that revenue and expenditure is allocated to the correct accounting period.
to both revenue and expenses as explained below. Revenue Accruals and DeferralsThe difference between revenue accruals and deferrals are summarized in the table below. Accrual revenue is an asset of the business. The adjusting journal entry will be between a
revenue and an asset account. Deferral: Defer if the cash has been received but the revenue has not yet been earned (unearned). Deferred revenue and a liability account. Expense Accruals and Deferrals The difference
between expense accruals and deferrals are summarized in the table below. Accrual: Accrue if the expense are a liability of the business. The adjusting journal entry will be between an expense and a liability account. Defer if the cash has been paid but the expense has
not yet been incurred. Deferred expenses are an asset of the business. The adjusting journal entry will be between an expense and an asset account. Accruals and deferrals will always be between an income statement account (revenue or expense) and a balance sheet account.
(asset or liability). This is summarized in the table below. Accounts used for accrual Journal Entry The adjusting entry is between
a revenue and an asset account. Revenue accrual journal Entry The original cash entry is posted to the revenue account. The adjusting entry is between a revenue and a liability
account. Revenue deferral journal Account Debit Credit Revenue XXXDeferred revenue account in the balance sheet, the liability is sometimes referred to as the unearned revenue account. Expenses Accrual Journal Entry The adjusting entry is between an expense and a liability
account. Expense accrual journal Account Debit Credit Expenses Deferral Journal Entry The original cash entry is to an expense account. The adjusting entry is between an expense and a liability account. Expense deferral
journalAccountDebitCreditExpense deferredXXXExpenseXXXThe deferred expension in the balance sheet. Deferred or Prepaid Expenses the term deferred expenses the term deferred is often used interchangeably with the term prepayment. Generally, a deferred expense is one which has
been paid more than a one year in advance and is shown as a long term asset in the balance sheet, whereas a prepaid expense or prepayment is an expense which has been paid less than one year in advance and is therefore shown as a current asset in the balance sheet. Examples of typically encountered accruals and deferrals journals are shown in
our accrued and deferred income and expenditure journals reference post. Last modified November 11th, 2019 by Michael Brown November 11th, 2019 by Michael Brown November 11th, 2019 cost accounting is a form of a managerial accounting system designed to evaluate company costs for the purpose of improving productivity and increasing profit. Business owners who focus on the cost
aspect of business can better understand how to reduce costs and increase profitability. Alternate name: Costing method Companies that implement costs change with the level of production. For example, if an ice cream company orders more dairy this month than last month to
produce more ice cream, the supply cost likely increases. In contrast, fixed costs arent directly affected by production. For example, the rent for the ice cream companys building is considered a fixed cost since the amount of ice cream produced doesnt affect the monthly rent. Understanding how costs affect the company is important for any small
business owner who wants to find their break-even point. Because each business has its own structure, how a business owners can choose a system that makes the most sense for their type of business. However, cost accounting typically comes in two forms: Job order
costing is commonly used for companies that produce products that arent identical. If a company builds custom cars, the cost for each car will likely be different because each customer will have a specific set of requirements. Since the product is unique, its easier to track the cost of each order or service on a per-project, or job order, basis. Process
costing is used for companies that make uniform products, like cookies or soda. In the case of a soda manufacturer, each soda likely costs the same to products. So, companies use the process costing method to assess the cost of an entire batch of
soda, then assign a cost to each soda based on that number. We could think of economies of scale that would reduce the unit cost if quantities increased, but this scenario is less pronounced for a mature industry like Soda with established brands. The beauty of cost accounting is that a company can use a combination of systems to design a costing
method that works best for that business. While job and process costing are the two most common types of cost accounting is a traditional method for company costing. This method assigns an average cost evenly to labor, materials, and overhead in the production process. Small
businesses that use standard costing often like this method because it feels simple and easier to manage than other costing systems. Activity-based costing, this method can allocate a more accurate portion of the overhead costs to the
figure out which projects add the most value to the company. Lean accounting is a method that focuses on the value of each part of the production process and seeks to reduce costs to as little as possible. Closely tied to lean manufacturing, lean accounting places the highest value on what customers perceive as valuable and reduces costs to maximize
that philosophy. Marginal costing evaluates the cost of producing each additional unit. This method is commonly used when a company wants to find the optimal point where production is maximized and costs are minimized. Environmental accounting was created out of raised social and environmental consciousness. Now that companies must be
evaluates the costs of a process before starting production. If a business anticipates expenses will exceed predicted costs, it will cancel the project is in its pre-production and planning stage. Life-cycle costing evaluates the cost of producing a product from start to finish. Unlike target costing,
this costing method tracks the production costs through the life of the product. As a result, life-cycle costing method when implementing building design and energy measures. This costing technique focuses on all aspects that prevent a company from
company leaders External: Shareholders, federal regulators, investors, creditors Format No set format Highly regulated and limited to industry standards Regulation No regulation No regulation Subject to GAAP or IFRSS tatement Periods Any time or frequency At the end of a reporting period: Monthly, quarterly, or yearly Unlike financial accounting, which focuses on
to present to stakeholders and regulators. This report gives a financial overview of how the company is doing regarding company assets, liabilities, and statements of shareholders equity. One of the biggest differences between cost
accounting and financial accounting is regulation and standards. Financial statements are governed by regulators and standards since its for the companys use and
not external purposes. However, both accounting types are essential to the company and can be used to evaluate company performance and improve profitability. Cost accounting types are essential to the company performance and improve profitability.
needs. Because cost accounting is for company employees, it isnt subject to GAAP or IFRS government regulations like financial accounting method, which assesses a company's production costs, comes in a few broad styles and cost allocation practices. However, cost accounting comes with advantages
and disadvantages over other types of accounting methods. The cost accounting method is an internally focused, firm-specific system used to estimate cost control, inventory, and profitability. It can be much more flexible and specific when compared to general accounting methods. The complexity of cost accounting, however, means that it can be
Cost accounting can be much more flexible and specific, particularly when it comes to the subdivision of costs and inventory valuation. Unfortunately, this complexity-increasing auditing risk tends to be more expensive and its effectiveness is limited to the talent and accuracy of a firm's practitioners. The main difference between cost accounting and
financial accounting is the intended audience and level of detail. Cost accounting provides in-depth, detailed information primarily for internal use by management to aid in decision-making. Financial accounting may or may not
and internal purposes. Activity-Based Costing (ABC) is a more refined method of cost allocation that assigns costs based on the activities that consume resources. Though it may cost a lot to implement, a company can get access to tremendous insights and information. Labor costs are easier to monitor and control through cost accounting. Depending
on the nature of the business, wage expenses can be taken from orders, jobs, contracts, or departments and sub-departments and sub-departments and sub-departments. This means management can pick and choose how it determines efficiency and productivity. This is very important when estimating the marginal productivity of individual employees. Cost accounting can be thought of as a
analysis. Cost accounting supports decision-making by providing the financial data needed to evaluate different options. Whether deciding on production methods, investment opportunities, or cost-cutting measures, businesses can rely on cost accounting to weigh the financial implications and provide back-up to the choices that can be made. Cost
accounting can also be used to help make capital investment decisions by analyzing potential returns on investment. By examining the costs associated with purchasing new equipment, expanding facilities, or launching mew products, businesses can assess the financial feasibility of investments. Whereas financial accounting might require each of
these potential projects to conform to one set of analytical rules, cost accounting allows each of these options to be analyzed specific to its own details, meaning decision-makers can potentially compare their options more effectively. Cost accounting is useful not only for reporting actuals but for making future plans. By analyzing past cost behavior
businesses can predict future costs and set more realistic budgets or forecasts. Implementing cost accounting systems can come with significant initial setup costs and set more realistic budgets or forecasts. Implementing cost accounting systems can also be
costly. Cost accounting can add complexity to a business's financial reporting system. The detailed tracking of direct and indirect costs, along with the need for multiple allocation methods, may require sophisticated software, additional personnel, and more time. This complexity can sometimes overwhelm smaller businesses or organizations without
vigorousreconciliation to verify accuracy. Higher-skilled accountants and auditors are likely to charge more for their services have to receive extra training and must sufficiently cooperate with data input. Non-cooperation can render ineffective an otherwise beautifully constructed system. Cost accounting might encourage a business to
prioritize cost-cutting measures that are not sustainable in the long run. For example, efforts to reduce labor costs or use cheaper materials could compromise the quality of products or services, leading to customer dissatisfaction or reputational damage. Short-term cost reductions, therefore, might be the suggested option when looking at cost
 accounting reports though this may not actually be what's best for the company long-term. Cost accounting is a branch of accounting that focuses on tracking, analyzing, and controlling the costs associated with the production of goods or services. It helps businesses understand the costs incurred in manufacturing and operating, breaking down
expenses into fixed, variable, and semi-variable (or mixed) costs. In cost accounting, costs are typically classified into three main types: fixed costs, variable costs, and semi-variable costs fluctuate with production output, like raw materials and labor
Semi-variable costs are a combination, having both fixed and variable components, such as utilities or maintenance. While cost accounting focuses on internal decision-making, financial accounting is concerned with creating standardized reports for external stakeholders. Cost accounting provides detailed insights into the cost structure of a business
to help with pricing, budgeting, and cost control. Financial accounting prepares overall financial statements that provide an overview of a companys financial health for investors, and regulators. Cost accounting where and how money is being
spent, companies can make informed decisions that improve profitability, reduce waste, and optimize where they decide to put their resources. The repeated trade-off in any accounting method is accuracy versus expediency. Cost accounting method is accuracy versus expediency.
to find its own balance between the ability to analyze data and the requirements to wrangle it. How to Calculate Withholding and Deductions From a Paycheck We help you conquer everyday moments in your financial lives, and we take our job seriously. Learn how we create content Subject-matter experts write and edit all of our articles. We never
recommend something we wouldnt recommend to our friends. We give you practical solutions, rather than mere best practices. We're committed to consistently updating and rigorously fact-checking our content. How to Buy Your First Home ,the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit.116,704 active editors 7,002,198 articles in EnglishThe English
language Wikipedia thanks its contributors for creating more than seven million articles! Learn how you can take part in the encyclopedia's continued improvement. Logo of Namco Limited was a Japanese multinational video game and entertainment company founded in 1955 by Masaya Nakamura which operated video arcades,
the fixed shooter Galaxian in 1979 and Pac-Man in 1980. During the golden age of arcade video games in the early 1980s, Namco released titles such as Galaga, Xevious, and Pole Position. Namco entered the home market in 1984 with conversions of its arcade games. Namco produced several multi-million-selling game franchises, such as Pac-Man,
Galaxian, Tekken, Tales, Ridge Racer, Ace Combat, and Taiko no Tatsujin. In 2006, Namco merged with Bandai to form Bandai Namco Holdings. (Fullarticle...)Recently featured: The Boat Race 2018Radar, Gun Laying, Mk.I and Mk.IIAndrea NavageroArchiveBy emailMore featured articlesAboutSylvilagus aquaticus... that the swamp rabbit (pictured)
is both territorial and a great swimmer?... that no other month in a calendar year starts with the same day of the week as June?... that Samantha Kane led an unsuccessful takeover bid for Sheffield United F.C. and, after a gender transition, was interviewed to become its chief executive?... that the first version of the Amtrak Susquehanna River Bridge.
was heavily damaged by a tornado during construction?... that medicine dean Sjahriar Rasad was accused of being involved in a conspiracy to assassinate Indonesian President Sukarno?... that the U.S. Supreme Court is currently deciding whether the family who lived in a house wrongly raided by the FBI may sue the government?... that Romanian
sports shooter Petre Cimigiu demanded the elimination of a pension gap between Olympic and non-Olympic champions, such as himself?... that John P. Morris won a strike by hiding pigeons in fur coats? ArchiveStart a himself?... that the novel Looking Glass Girl was launched at Coventry Central Library to highlight the threat of 17 libraries in the city closing?... that John P. Morris won a strike by hiding pigeons in fur coats? ArchiveStart a himself?... that John P. Morris won a strike by hiding pigeons in fur coats? ArchiveStart a himself?... that John P. Morris won a strike by hiding pigeons in fur coats? ArchiveStart a himself?... that John P. Morris won a strike by hiding pigeons in fur coats? ArchiveStart a himself?... that John P. Morris won a strike by hiding pigeons in fur coats? ArchiveStart a himself?... that the novel Looking Glass Girl was launched at Coventry Central Library to highlight the threat of 17 libraries in the city closing?... that John P. Morris won a strike by hiding pigeons in fur coats? ArchiveStart a himself?... that John P. Morris won a strike by hiding pigeons in fur coats? ArchiveStart a himself?... that John P. Morris won a strike by hiding pigeons in fur coats? ArchiveStart a himself?... that John P. Morris won a strike by hiding pigeons in fur coats? ArchiveStart a himself?... that John P. Morris won a hims
new articleNominate an articleNog wa Thiong'o (pictured) dies at the age of 87. In sumo, nosato Daiki is promoted to yokozuna. In association football, Liverpool win the Premier League title. In the Surinamese general election, the National Democratic Party wins the most seats in the National Assembly. In
motor racing, lex Palou wins the Indianapolis 500. Ongoing: Gaza warM23 campaignRussian invasion of UkrainetimelineSudanese civil wartimelineRecent deaths: Harrison Ruffin TylerPhil RobertsonMary K. GaillardPeter DavidAlan YentobGerry ConnollyNominate an articleJune 1Wreckage of American Airlines Flight 14201676 Scanian War: The
Swedish warship Kronan, one of the largest ships in the world at the time, sank at the Battle of land with the loss of around 800 men. 1857 The Revolution of the Ganhadores, the first general strike in Brazil, began in Salvador, Bahia. 1974 In an informal article in a medical journal, Henry Heimlich introduced the concept of abdominal thrusts,
commonly known as the Heimlich maneuver, to treat victims of choking.1988 Group representation constituencies were introduced to the parliament of Singapore.1999 On landing at Little Rock National Airport in the U.S. state of Arkansas, American Airlines Flight 1420 overran the runway and crashed (wreckage pictured), resulting in 11
deaths.Kitabatake Chikafusa (d.1354)Louisa Caroline Tuthill (d.1879)Tom Holland (b.1996)Faizul Waheed (d.2021)More anniversaries: May 31June 1June 2ArchiveBy emailList of days of the yearAboutDrosera capensis, commonly known as the Cape sundew, is a perennial rosette-forming carnivorous plant in the family Droseraceae. It is endemic to
the Western Cape and Eastern Cape provinces of South Africa. As in all sundews, the leaves are covered in stalked, mucilage-secreting glands (or 'tentacles') that attract, trap, and digest arthropod prey. When prey is captured, the tentacles bend inward and the leaves curl around it, preventing escape and enhancing digestion by increasing the
surface area of the leaf in contact with the prey. This time-lapse video shows a D.capensis leaf curling up around a Mediterranean fruit fly over a period of approximately six hours. Video credit: Scott SchillerRecently featured: Cucumis metuliferusIgnace TonenAustralian white ibisArchiveMore featured picturesCommunity portal The central hub for
editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement. Teahouse Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia and the broader Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news about wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues.
thesaurusThis Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles Bahasa IndonesiaBahasa MelayuBn-lm-gCataletinaDanskEestiEsperantoEuskaraMagyarNorsk bokmlRomnSimple
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Virginian rebels commanded by Nathaniel Bacon burn down Jamestown, Virginia during war against British governors. 1676 by topicArts and scienceArchitectureArtLiteratureMusicScienceLeadersState leadersColonial governorsReligious leadersColonial governorsReligiou
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17thcentury, and the 7th year of the 1670s decade. As of the start of 1676, the Gregorian calendar was 10 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year December 4: Battle of LundJanuary 29 Feodor III becomes Tsar of Russia. January 31 Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala, the oldest institution of
higher education in Central America, is founded.[1]January Six months into King Philip's War, Metacomet (King Philip), leader of the Algonquian tribe known as the Wampanoag, travels westward to the Mohawk nation, seeking an alliance are a
While the Massachusetts Council debates how to handle the Christian Indians they had exiled to Deer Island on October 13, 1675, a coalition of Indians led by Metacomet attacks colonial settlements just 16km (9.9mi) outside of Boston. March 29 Providence, Rhode Island is attacked and destroyed by Native Americans. April 2 Chief Canonchet of the
Narragansett people is captured by mercenaries of the Pequot, Mohegan and Niantic nations who have been hired by English settlers. He is offered a chance to live if he makes peace with the English, refuses, and is executed the next day in Stonington, Connecticut. April 12 Richard Raynsford becomes the new Lord Chief Justice of England and
Wales. April 21 Sudbury Fight: The village of Sudbury, Massachusetts is attacked by Metacom's Wampanoag Confederation as one of the town. April 22 The Battle of Augusta is fought in the Mediterranean Sea off of the coast of Sicily
during the Franco-Dutch War. The French Navy and the combined Dutch Republic and Spanish forces each lose over 500 men. May 2 Mary Rowlandson is ransomed from captivity by Native Americans by a subscription raised by women of Boston. May 19 Peskeomskut Massacre: Battle of Turner's Falls Captain William Turner leads a raid at first light
on an encampment consisting mainly of women and children. An estimated 300-400 lives are taken in less than half an hour, first from gunshot directly into the sleeping tents, then by sword and by drowning as the victims try to flee. This incident happens on the west bank of the Connecticut River, just above the falls known as Turner's Falls in Gill
Massachusetts. May 26 A fire destroys the town hall and 624 houses in Southwark, London. [2] May 31 The Massachusetts (approximate date), June 1 Scanian War: Battle of land A combined fleet of the Dutch Republic and Denmark Norway decisively
defeats the Swedish Navy, which loses its flagship Kronan. June 12 The Indian coalition attacks Hadley, Massachusetts, but are repelled by Connecticut troops. June 19 Massachusetts issues a declaration of amnesty to any Indian who surrenders. June 19 Massachusetts issues a declaration of amnesty to any Indian who surrenders. June 19 Massachusetts issues a declaration of amnesty to any Indian who surrenders. June 19 Massachusetts issues a declaration of amnesty to any Indian who surrenders. June 19 Massachusetts issues a declaration of amnesty to any Indian who surrenders. June 19 Massachusetts issues a declaration of amnesty to any Indian who surrenders. June 19 Massachusetts issues a declaration of amnesty to any Indian who surrenders. June 19 Massachusetts issues a declaration of amnesty to any Indian who surrenders. June 19 Massachusetts issues a declaration of amnesty to any Indian who surrenders. June 19 Massachusetts issues a declaration of amnesty to any Indian who surrenders. June 19 Massachusetts issues a declaration of amnesty to any Indian who surrenders. June 19 Massachusetts issues a declaration of amnesty to any Indian who surrenders. June 19 Massachusetts issues a declaration of amnesty to any Indian who surrenders. June 19 Massachusetts issues a declaration of amnesty to any Indian who surrenders. June 19 Massachusetts issues a declaration of amnesty to any Indian who surrenders. June 19 Massachusetts issues a declaration of amnesty to any Indian who surrenders are surrenders. June 19 Massachusetts issues a declaration of amnesty to any Indian who surrenders. June 19 Massachusetts issues a declaration of amnesty to any Indian who surrenders are surrenders. June 19 Massachusetts issues a declaration of amnesty to any Indian who surrenders are surrenders. June 19 Massachusetts issues a declaration of amnesty to any Indian who surrenders are surrenders and a declaration of a declar
the Declaration of the People of Virginia. July 2 Major John Talcott and his troops begin sweeping Connecticut and Rhode Island, capturing large numbers of Native Americans from Algonquian tribes and exporting them out of the English colonies as slaves. July 4 Captain Benjamin Church and his soldiers begin sweeping Plymouth Colony, for any
remaining Wampanoag tribesmen. July 11 The Wampanoags attack Taunton, Massachusetts, but are repelled by colonists. July 17 In France, Madame de Brinvilliers is executed for poisonings and witchcraft (later called the
Affair of the Poisons). July 27 Nearly 200 Nipmuc tribesmen surrender to the English colonists in Boston. July 30 Virginia colonists in Boston. Ju
The Irish Donation of 1676 is shipped from Dublin, to relieve Boston in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. September 19The Russo-Ukrainian troops forcing pro-Ottoman Hetman Ivan Samoylovych to surrender Chyhyryn. Bacon's Rebellion: Jamestown is burned to the ground by the forces of Nathaniel
Bacon. September 21 Pope Innocent XI succeeds Pope Clement X, as the 240th Pope of the Roman Catholic Church. October 13 Battle of Gegodog: Trunajaya defeats the Mataram Sultanate. October 17 The Treaty of urawno is signed, between the Ottoman (Turkish) Empire and PolishLithuanian Commonwealth. November 16 A prison is founded on
portion of his personal library are destroyed.[3]December 4 Scanian War Battle of Lund: Sweden defeats the forces of Denmark.December 7 Ole Rmer makes the first quantitative measurements of the speed of light.December 4 Scanian War Battle of Lund: Sweden defeats the forces of Denmark.December 21 Sands baronets created in the Baronetage of Ireland.[4]Emperor Yohannes I of Ethiopia decrees that Muslims must live
separately from Christians throughout his realm. Anton van Leeuwenhoek discovers microorganisms. An bo Lantdag (assembly) meets in Turku, Finland. The French East India Company founds its principal Indian base at Pondicherry, on the Coromandel Coast. The first coffeehouse in North America opens in Boston. [5] Robert Walpole March 17 Thomas
Boston, Scottish church leader (d. 1732)March 27 Francis II Rkczi, Hungarian rebel against the Habsburgs (d. 1735)April 23 King Frederick I of Sweden (d. 1751)May 26 Maria Clara Eimmart, German astronomer, engraver and designer (d. 1707)May 28 Jacopo Riccati, Italian mathematician (d. 1754)June 17 Louise de Maisonblanche, illegitimate
daughter of Louis XIV of France (d. 1718)June 21 Anthony Collins, English philosopher (d. 1729)July 3 Leopold I, Prince of Anhalt-Dessau, Prussian field marshal (d. 1747)July 14 Caspar Abel, German theologian, historian, poet (d. 1763)August 26 Robert Walpole, first Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (d. 1745)[6]September 13 lisabeth Charlotte
 d'Orlans, duchess and regent of Lorraine (d. 1744)September 18 Eberhard Louis, Duke of Wrttemberg (d. 1733)October 8 Benito Jernimo Feijo y Montenegro, Spanish scholar (d. 1743)November 8 Louise Bndicte de Bourbon, duchess of Maine,
daughter in law of Louis XIV (d.1753)date unknown Alexander Selkirk, Scottish sailor (d. 1721)John ClarkeMichiel de RuyterMatthew HaleJanuary 14 Francesco Cavalli, Italian composer (b. 1602)January 16 Georg Arnold, Austrian musician
(b. 1621) January 29 Tsar Alexis of Russia (b. 1629) February 3 Francis Chauveau, French engraver and artist (b. c. 1604) February 20 Hugh Forth, English politician (b. 1613) February 20 Hugh
(16591673) (b. 1605)March 21 Henri Sauval, French historian (b. 1623)March 22 Lady Anne Clifford, 14th Baroness de Clifford (b. 1590)March 23 Paul Wrtz, Swedish general (b. 1612)March 27 Bernardino de Rebolledo, Spanish poet, soldier and diplomat (b. 1597)April 5 John Winthrop the Younger, Governor of Connecticut (b. 1606)April 8 Claudia
Felicitas of Austria, Holy Roman Empress (b. 1653)April 20 John Clarke, English physician (b. 1609)April 29 Michiel de Ruyter, Dutch admiral (b. 1607)May 5 Sir Richard Lloyd, English politician (b. 1602)May 26 Thomas Rouse, English politician (b. 1607)May 5 Sir Richard Lloyd, English physician (b. 1607)May 5 Sir Richard Lloyd, English politician (b. 1607)May 5 Sir Richard Lloyd, English physician (b. 1608)May 7 Henri Valois, French historian (b. 1607)May 5 Sir Richard Lloyd, English physician (b. 1608)May 7 Henri Valois, French historian (b. 1608)May 8 Sir Richard Lloyd, English physician (b. 1608)May 8 Sir Richard Lloyd, English physician (b. 1608)May 9 Sir Richard Lloyd, English physician (b. 1608)May 10 Sir Richard Lloyd, English Lloyd, English Physician (b. 1608)May 10 Sir Richard
1608)June 1 Karl Kaspar von der Leyen, German Catholic archbishop (b. 1618)June 7 Paul Gerhardt, German hymnist (b. 1606)June 13 Princess Henriette Adelaide of Savoy, wife of Ferdinand Maria (b. 1614)July Jesse Wharton colonial
governor of MarylandJuly 5 Carl Gustaf Wrangel, Swedish soldier (b. 1613)July 8 Francis I Rkczi, Hungarian prince of Transylvania (b. 1645)July 12 Duchess of Brunswick-Lneburg (b. 1613)July 22 Pope Clement X (b. 1590)July 25 Francis Hdelin, abb d'Aubignac,
French writer (b. 1604)July 17 Madame de Brinvilliers, French murderer (b. 1630)August 11 Hans Jakob Christoffel von Grimmelshausen, German writer (b. 1621)August 14 Nicol Sagredo, 105th Doge of Venice (b. 1617)August 31 Lars
Stigzelius, Swedish Lutheran archbishop (b. 1598) September 4 John Ogilby, Scottish-born impresario and cartographer active in Dublin and London (b. 1600) September 9 Paul de Chomedey, Sieur de Maisonneuve, French military officer, founder of Montreal in New France (b. 1612) September 10 Gerrard Winstanley, English religious reformer (b.
1609)September 11 Anna de' Medici, Archduchess of Austria (b. 1616)September 28 Anna Maria Antig, Spanish Catholic nun (b. 1602)October 6 Claudia Rusca, Italian composer, singer, and organist (b. 1593)October 7 Richard Neville,
English soldier and MP (b. 1615)October 10 Sebastian Knpfer, German composer (b. 1633)October 13 Juan de Arellano, Spanish artist (b. 1614)October 26 Nathaniel Bacon, Virginian colonist and instigator of Bacon's Rebellion (b. circa 1640s)October 28 Jean Desmarets, French writer (b.
1595)November 1 Gisbertus Voetius, Dutch theologian (b. 1589)November 9 Allart Pieter van Jongestall, Dutch jurist, politician, and diplomat (b. 1604)December 11 Roland Frart de Chambray, French writer (b. 1606)December 12 William Morice, English politician (b. 1602)December 18 Edward
Benlowes, English poet (b. 1603)December 19 Adolph, Prince of Nassau-Schaumburg and Count of Nassau-Schaumburg (16531676) (b. 1629)December 25Matthew Hale, Lord Chief Justice of England (b. 1609)William Cavendish, 1st Duke of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, English soldier, politician, writer (b. 1592)^ Procedure 373 of the Guatemalan Real
Audiencia in the General Archive of Indias. Malford, Cornelius, ed. (1876). "Fires, Great". The Insurance Cyclopeadia: Being an Historical Treasury of Events and Circumstances Connected with the Origin and Progress of Insurance. C. & E. Layton. p.43. Hubbard, William (1848). A General History of New England, from the discovery to MDCLXXX.
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Retrieved September 1, 2021.Retrieved from "30ne hundred years, from 1501 to 1600This article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "16th century" news newspapers books scholar JSTOR (September 2022)
(Learn how and when to remove this message) Millennia 2ndmillennium Century 17th ce
world map by the Italian Amerigo Vespucci (from whose name the word America is derived) and Belgian Gerardus Mercator shows (besides the classical continents Europe, Africa, and Asia) the Americas as America sive India Nova', New Guinea, and other islands of Southeast Asia, as well as a hypothetical Arctic continent and a yet undetermined
Terra Australis.[1]The 16th century began with the Julian year 1501 (represented by the Roman numerals MDI) and ended with either the Julian or the Gregorian calendar introduced a lapse of 10 days in October 1582).[1]The Renaissance in Italy and Europe saw the emergence of
important artists, authors and scientists, authors and scientists, and led to the foundation of important subjects which include accounting and political science. Copernicus proposed the heliocentric universe, which was met with strong resistance, and Tycho Brahe refuted the theory of celestial spheres through observational measurement of the 1572 appearance of a Milky
Way supernova. These events directly challenged the long-held notion of an immutable universe supported by Ptolemy and Aristotle, and led to major revolutions in astronomy and science. Galileo Galil
becoming a major figure in the Scientific Revolution in Europe. Spain and Portugal colonized large parts of Central and South America, followed by France and England in Northern America, and their possessions in the Indies, whereas the Spanish
came to dominate the Greater Antilles, Mexico, Peru, and opened trade across the Pacific Ocean, linking the Americas with the Indies. English and French privateers began to practice persistent theft of Spanish and Portuguese treasures. This era of colonialism established mercantilism as the leading school of economic thought, where the economic
system was viewed as a zero-sum game in which any gain by one party required a loss by another. The mercantilist doctrine encouraged the many intra-European wars of the period and arguably fueled European expansion and imperialism throughout the world until the 19th century or early 20th century. The Reformation in central and northern
Europe gave a major blow to the authority of the papacy and the Catholic Church. In England, the British-Italian Alberico Gentili wrote the first book on public international law and divided secularism from canon law and Catholic theology. European politics became dominated by religious conflicts, with the groundwork for the epochal Thirty Years'
War being laid towards the end of the Safavid dynasty of warrior-mystics, providing grounds for a Persia. Iran and Iraq were caught by a major popularity of the Shia sect of Islam under the rule of the Safavid dynasty of warrior-mystics, providing grounds for a Persia
independent of the majority-Sunni Muslim world.[2]In the Indian subcontinent, following the defeat of the Delhi Sultanate and Vijayanagara Empire, new powers emerged, the Sur Empire founded by Sher Shah Suri, Deccan sultanates, Rajput states, and the Mughal Empire[3] by Emperor Babur, a direct descendant of Timur and Genghis Khan.[4] His
successors Humayun and Akbar, enlarged the empire to include most of South Asia. Japan suffered a severe civil war at this time, known as the Sengoku period, and emerged from it as a unified nation under Toyotomi Hideyoshi. China was ruled by the Ming dynasty, which was becoming increasingly isolationist, coming into conflict with Japan over
the control of Korea as well as Japanese pirates. In Africa and Southern Africa was left uncolonized. For timelines of earlier events, see 15th century and Timeline of the Middle Ages. Mona Lisa, by Leonardo da Vinci, c.15031506, one
of the world's best-known paintings1501: Michelangelo returns to his native Florence to begin work on the statue David.1501: Safavid dynasty reunifies Iran and rules over it until 1736. Safavids adopt a Shia branch of Islam.[5]1501: First Battle of Cannanore between the Third Portuguese Armada and Kingdom of Cochin under Joo da Nova and
Zamorin of Kozhikode's navy marks the Battle of Cerignola. Considered to be the first battle in history won by gunpowder small
arms.1503: Leonardo da Vinci begins painting the Mona Lisa and completes it three years later.1504: A period of drought, with famine in all of Spain.1504: Death of Isabella I of Castile becomes the Queen.1504: Foundation of the Sultanate of Sennar by Amara
Dunqas, in what is modern Sudan1505: Zhengde Emperor ascends the throne of Ming dynasty.1505: Martin Luther enters St. Augustine's Monastery at Erfurt, Germany, on 17 July and begins his journey to instigating the Reformation.1505: Sultan Trenggono builds the first Muslim kingdom in Java, called Demak, in Indonesia. Many other small
kingdoms were established in other islands to fight against Portuguese. Each kingdom introduced local language as a way of communication and unity.1506: Leonardo da Vinci completes the Mona Lisa.1506: King Afonso I of Kongo wins the battle of Mbanza Kongo, resulting in Catholicism becoming Kongo's state religion. Battle of Cerignola: El Gran
Capitan finds the corpse of Louis d'Armagnac, Duke of Nemours1506: At least two thousand converted Jews are massacred in a Lisbon riot, Portugal.1506: Christopher Columbus dies in Valladolid, Spain.1506: Poland is invaded by Tatars from the Crimean Khanate.1507: The first recorded epidemic of smallpox in the New World on the island of
Hispaniola. It devastates the native Tano population.[6]1507: Afonso de Albuquerque conquered Hormuz and Muscat, among other bases in the Persian Gulf, taking control of the region at the entrance of the Gulf.1508: The Christian-Islamic power struggle in Europe and West Asia spills over into the Indian Ocean as Battle of Chaul during the
Portuguese-Mamluk War15081512: Michelangelo paints the Sistine Chapel ceiling.1509: The defeat of joint fleet of the Sultan of Gujarat, the Mamlk Burji Sultanate of Egypt, and the Zamorin of Calicut with support of the Republic of Venice and the Ottoman Empire in Battle of Diu marks the beginning of Portuguese dominance of the Spice trade and
the Indian Ocean.1509: The Portuguese king sends Diogo Lopes de Sequeira, Sultan Mahmud Shah captures and/or kills several of his men and attempts an assault on the four Portuguese ships, which escape.[7] The Javanese fleet is also destroyed in Malacca.1509:
Krishnadevaraya ascends the throne of Vijayanagara Empire. Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in present-day Malaysia. 1512: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in present-day Malaysia. 1512: Afonso de Albuquerque of Portugal conquers Malacca, the capital of the Sultanate of Malacca in present-day Malaysia.
Copernicus writes Commentariolus, and proclaims the Sun the center of the Solar System.1512: The southern part (historical core) of the Kingdom of Navarre is invaded by Quli Qutb Mulk, rules Golconda Sultanate until 1687.1512: The first Portuguese exploratory expedition was sent
eastward from Malacca (in present-day Malaysia) to search for the 'Spice Islands' (Maluku) led by Francisco Serro. Serro is shipwrecked but struggles on to Hitu (northern Ambon) and wins the favour of the local rulers.[9]1513: Machiavelli writes The Prince, a treatise about political philosophy1513: The Portuguese mariner Jorge lvares lands at
Macau, China, during the Ming dynasty.1513: Henry VIII defeats the French at the Battle of Flodden Field in which invading Scots are defeated by Henry VIII's forces.1513: Sultan Selim I ("The Grim") orders the massacre of Shia Muslims in Anatolia (present-day Turkey).1513: Vasco Nez de Balboa, in service of Spain
arrives at the Pacific Ocean (which he called Mar del Sur) across the Isthmus of Panama. He was the first European to do so.1514: The Battle of Orsha halts Muscovy's expansion into Eastern Europe.1514: Dzsa rebellion (peasant revolt) in Hungary.Martin Luther initiated the Reformation with his Ninety-five Theses in 1517.1514: The Battle of
Chaldiran, the Ottoman Empire gains decisive victory against Safavid dynasty.1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia from the Safavids after the Battle of Chaldiran.1515: The Ottoman Empire wrests Eastern Anatolia, the Dulkadirs and the
Ramadanids.15161517: The Ottomans defeat the Mamluks and gain control of Egypt, Arabia, and the Levant.1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in Tudor England.[10]1517: The Reformation begins when Martin Luther posts his Ninety-five Theses in Saxony.1518: The Treaty of London was a non-aggression pact between the major European
nations. The signatories were Burgundy, France, England, the Holy Roman Empire, the Netherlands, the Papal States and Spain, all of whom agreed not to attack one another and to come to the aid of any that were under attack. 1518: Mir Chakar Khan Rind leaves Baluchistan and settles in Punjab. 1518: Leo Africanus, also known as al-Hasan ibn
Muhammad al-Wazzan al-Fasi, an Andalusian Berber diplomat who is best known for his book Description of Africa), is captured by Spanish pirates; he is taken to Rome and presented to Pope Leo X.1518: The dancing plague of 1518 begins in Strasbourg, lasting for about one month.1519: Leonardo da Vinci dies of natural
causes on May 2. Europe at the time of the accession of Charles V in 15191519: Wang Yangming, the Chinese philosopher and governor of Jiangxi province, describes his intent to use the firepower of the fo-lang-ji, a breech-loading Portuguese culverin, in order to suppress the rebellion of Prince Zhu Chenhao. 1519: Barbary pirates led by Hayreddin
Barbarossa, a Turk appointed to ruling position in Algiers by the Ottoman Empire, raid Provence and Toulon in southern France.1519: Death of Emperor Maximilian; Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles V, Holy Roman Empire, raid Provence and Toulon in southern France.1519: Death of Emperor Maximilian; Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles V, Holy Roman Empire, raid Provence and Toulon in southern France.1519: Death of Emperor Maximilian; Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles V, Holy Roman Empire, raid Provence and Toulon in southern France.1519: Death of Emperor Maximilian; Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries becomes Emperor of Holy Roman Empire as Charles I of Austria, Spain, and the Low Countries I of Austria, Austria, Austria, Austria, Austria, Austria, Austria, Austria, Austria, Austr
commanded by Magellan and Elcano are the first to Circumnavigate the Earth.15191521: Hernn Corts leads the Spanish conquest of the Aztec Empire. Ferdinand Magellan led the first to Circumnavigated the globe in 15191522.15201566: The reign of Suleiman the Magnificent marks the zenith of the Ottoman Empire. The first to Circumnavigated the globe in 15191522.15201566: The reign of Suleiman the Magnificent marks the zenith of the Ottoman Empire. The first expedition that circumnavigated the globe in 15191522.15201566: The reign of Suleiman the Magnificent marks the zenith of the Ottoman Empire.
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European diplomatic mission to Ethiopia, sent by the Portuguese, arrives at Massawa 9 April, and reaches the imperial encampment of Emperor Dawit II in Shewa 9 October.1520: Vijayanagara Empire forces under Krishnadevaraya defeat the Adil Shahi under at the Battle of Raichur1520: Sultan Ali Mughayat Shah of Aceh begins an expansionist campaign capturing Daya on the west Sumatran coast (in present-day Indonesia), and the pepper and gold producing lands on the east coast.1520: The Portuguese established a trading post in the village of Lamakera on the eastern side of Solor (in present-day Indonesia) as a transit harbour between Maluku and Malacca.1521: Belgrade (in present-day Indonesia)

day Serbia) is captured by the Ottoman Empire.1521: After building fortifications at Tuen Mun, the Portuguese attempt to invade Ming dynasty China, but are expelled by Chinese naval forces.1521: Philippines encountered by Ferdinand Magellan. He was later killed in ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, China.1521: November, Ferdinand Magellan's expedition reaches Maluku (in present-day Indonesia) and after trade with Ternate returns to Europe with a load of cloves.1521: Pati Unus leads the invasion of Malacca (in present-day Indonesia) and was succeeded by his brother, sultan Trenggana.1522: Rhodes falls to the Ottomans of Suleiman the Magnificent.[11]Sack of Rome of 1527 by Charles V's forces (painting by Johannes Linguista).	Malaysia) against the Portuguese occupation. Pati Unus was killed in this battle, present-day Indonesia) and begin construction of a fort.[9]1522: August, Luso-
Sundanese Treaty signed between Portugal and Sunda Kingdom granted Portuguese permit to build fortress in Sunda Kelapa.1523: Sweden gains independence from the Kalmar Union.1523: The Cacao bean is introduced to Spain by Hernn Corts15241525: German Pea European to explore the Atlantic coast of North America between South Carolina and Newfoundland.1524: Ismail I, the founder of Safavid dynasty, dies and Tahmasp I becomes king. Gun-wielding Ottoman Janissaries and defending Knights of Saint John at the siege of Fabur defeat the Lodi dynasty at the First Battle of Panipat, end of the Delhi Sultanate. 1525: German and Spanish forces defeat France at the Battle of Pavia, Francis I of France is captured. 1526: The Ottomans defeat the Kingdom of Hungary at the Battle of Mohcs. 1526 escaping and the Swiss Guards defending the Vatican being killed. The sack of the city of Rome considered the end of the Italian Renaissance. 1527: Protestant Reformation begins in Sweden. 1527: The last ruler of Majapahit falls from power. This state (located in present the season of the Italian Renaissance) and the season of Pangeran, later Sultan Fatah. 1527: June 22, The Javanese Prince Fatahillah	Rhodes in 1522, from an Ottoman manuscript1525: Timurid Empire forces under 6: Mughal Empire, founded by Babur.1527: Sack of Rome with Pope Clement VII nt-day Indonesia) was finally extinguished at the hands of the Demak. A large
site of the Sunda Kelapa Harbor. The city was then renamed Jayakarta, meaning "a glorious victory." This eventful day came to be acknowledged as Jakarta's Founding Anniversary.1527: Mughal Empire forces defeat the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar at the Battle Vienna.1529: Treaty of Zaragoza defined the antimeridian of Tordesillas attributing the Moluccas to Portugal and Philippines to Spain.1529: Imam Ahmad Gurey defeats the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbra Kure, the opening clash of the EthiopianAda Otomies of Metztitlan in present-day Mexico, a 16th-century codex15311532: The Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church.1531: The Inca Civil War is fought between the two brothers, Atahual Empire.1532: Foundation of So Vicente, the first permanent Portuguese settlement in the Americas.1533: Anne Boleyn becomes Queen of England.1533: Elizabeth Tudor is born.1534: Jacques Cartier claims Canada for France.1534: The Ottomans capture Baghdad from	of Khanwa1529: The Austrians defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of al War.Spanish conquistadors with their Tlaxcallan allies fighting against the pa and Huscar.1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca the Safavids.1534: Affair of the Placards, where King Francis I becomes more
active in repression of French Protestants.1535: The Mnster Rebellion, an attempt of radical, millennialist, Anabaptists to establish a theocracy, ends in bloodshed.1535: The Portuguese in Ternate depose Sultan Tabariji (or Tabarija) and send him to Portuguese Goa who Freitas the island of Ambon.[12] Hairun becomes the next sultan.1536: Catherine of Aragon dies in Kimbolton Castle, in England. Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange)1536: In England, Anne Boleyn is beheaded for adultery an England Aires (in present-day Argentina) by Pedro de Mendoza.1537: The Portuguese establish Recife in Pernambuco, north-east of Brazil.1537: William Tyndale's partial translation of the Bible into English is published, which would eventually be incorporated into the KapanishVenetian fleet is defeated by the Ottoman Turks at the Battle of Preveza.1539: Hernando de Soto explores inland North America. Nicolaus Copernicus 1540: The Society of Jesus, or the Jesuits, is founded by Ignatius of Loyola and six companions with the approval ethnic Pashtun (Pathan) of the house of Sur, who supplanted the Mughal dynasty as rulers of North India during the reign of the relatively ineffectual second Mughal emperor Humayun. Sher Shah Suri decisively defeats Humayun in the Battle of Bilgram (May 17, 1540)	nd treason.1536: Establishment of the Inquisition in Portugal.1536: Foundation of King James Bible.1538: Gonzalo Jimnez de Quesada founds Bogot.1538: l of Pope Paul III.1540: Sher Shah Suri founds the Suri dynasty in South Asia, an
campaign by Charles V of Spain (Habsburg) is unsuccessful.1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana.1541: Capture of Buda and the absorption of the major part of Hungary by the Ottoman Empire.1541: Sahib I Giray of Crimea invades france and Emperor Charles V. This time Henry VIII is allied with the Emperor, while James V of Scotland and Sultan Suleiman I are allied with the French.1542: Akbar The Great is born in the Rajput Umarkot Fort1542: Spanish explorer Ruy Lpez de Villalobos named to became the official name of the archipelago.1543: Ethiopian/Portuguese troops defeat the Adal army led by Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey is killed at this battle.1543: Copernicus publishes his theory that the Earth and the other processes traders make contact with Japan.1544: The French defeat an Imperial Spanish army at the Battle of Ceresole. Scenes of everyday life in Ming China, by Qiu Ying1544: Battle of the Shirts in Scotland. The Frasers and Macdonalds of Clan Ranald fight over a discovery day life in Ming China, by Qiu Ying1544: Battle of the Shirts in Scotland.	s Russia.1542: The Italian War of 15421546 War resumes between Francis I of the island of Samar and Leyte Las Islas Filipinas honoring Philip II of Spain and lanets revolve around the Sun1543: The Nanban trade period begins after sputed chiefship; reportedly, 5 Frasers and 8 Macdonalds survive.1545: Songhai
Forces sack the Malian capital of Niani 1545: The Council of Trent meets for the first time in Trent (in northern Italy).1546: Michelangelo Buonarroti is made chief architect of St. Peter's Basilica. 1546: Francis Xavier works among the peoples of Ambon, Ternate and Moro VIII dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 55.1547: Francis I dies in the Chteau de Rambouillet on 31 March at the age of 52.1547: Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January and is crowned on 20 February at the age of 9.1547: March at the age of 52.1547: Grand Prince Ivan the Terrible is crowned tsar of (All) Russia, thenceforth becoming the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first time on the battlefield in Japan, and Takeda Shingen is defeated by Murakami Yoshikiyo. I Fimbuktu (in present-day Mali). 1548: The Ming dynasty government of China issues a decree banning all foreign trade and closes down all seaports along the coast; these Hai jin laws came during the Wokou wars with Japanese pirates. 1549: Tom de Sousa establishes Ship Islamic gunpowder empires: Mughal Army artillerymen during the reign of Jalaluddin Akbara (in present-day Indonesia). The Islamic gunpowder empires: Mughal Army artillerymen during the reign of Jalaluddin Akbara (in present-day Indonesia).	Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of 548: Askia Daoud, who reigned from 1548 to 1583, establishes public libraries in Salvador in Bahia, north-east of Brazil.1549: Arya Penangsang with the support of
Istanbul.1550: Mongols led by Altan Khan invade China and besiege Beijing.15501551: Valladolid debate concerning the human rights of the Indigenous people of the Americas.1551: Fifth outbreak of sweating sickness in England. John Caius of Shrewsbury writes the first queen region of the Maltese island Gozo, between 5,000 and 6,000, sending them to Libya.1552: Russia conquers the Khanate of Kazan in central Asia.1552: Jesuit China Mission, Francis Xavier dies.1553: Mary Tudor becomes the first queen region of England. John Caius of Shrewsbury writes the first queen region of England of Eng	irst full contemporary account of the symptoms of the disease.1551: North African nant of England and restores the Church of England under Papal authority.1553: Wyatt rebellion.1555: The Muscovy Company is the first major English joint stock y's deadliest known earthquake during the Ming dynasty.1556: Georgius Agricola,
Delhi with Humayun.1556: Pomponio Algerio, radical theologian, is executed by boiling in oil as part of the Roman Inquisition.1557: Habsburg Spain declares bankruptcy. Philip II of Spain had to declare four state bankruptcies in 1557, 1560, 1575 and 1596.1557: The From present-day Hong Kong).1557: The Ottomans capture Massawa, all but isolating Ethiopia from the rest of the world.1558: Elizabeth I at age 25.15581603: The Elizabethan era is considered the height of the English Renaissance.1550 and 1596.1558: Elizabeth I at age 25.15581603: The Elizabethan era is considered the height of the English Renaissance.1550 and 1596.1559: Elizabeth I at age 25.15581603: The Elizabethan era is considered the height of the English Renaissance.1559: With the Peace of Cateau Cambrsis, the Italian Wars conclude.1559: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) protests the Portuguese's Christianisation activities and Italian Wars conclude.1559: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) protests the Portuguese's Christianisation activities and Italian Wars conclude.1559: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) protests the Portuguese's Christianisation activities and Italian Wars conclude.1559: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) protests the Portuguese's Christianisation activities.	Portuguese settle in Macau (on the western side of the Pearl River Delta across 581583: Livonian War between Poland, Grand Principality of Lithuania, Sweden, es in his lands. Hostilities between Ternate and the Portuguese. The Mughal aga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: Jeanne d'Albret
declares Calvinism the official religion of Navarre.1560: Lazarus Church, Macau1561: Sir Francis Bacon is born in London.1561: The fourth battle of Kawanakajima between the Uesugi and Takeda at Hachimanbara takes place.1561: Guido de Bres draws up the Belgic Cand Hindu factions by marrying into the powerful Rajput Hindu caste.15621598: French Wars of Religion between Catholics and Huguenots.1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion.1562: Portuguese Dominican priests build a palm-transport of the Local population. Page of the Local population. Page of Lazarus Church, Macau1561: Sir Francis Bacon is born in London. State of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. Page of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. State of Religion. Page of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. State of Religi	runk fortress which Javanese Muslims burned down the following year. The fort born on February 151564: William Shakespeare baptized 26 April1565: Deccan 65: Miguel Lpez de Legazpi establishes in Cebu the first Spanish settlement in the
Ottoman Empire, dies on September 7, during the battle of Szigetvar. Siege of Valenciennes during the Dutch War of Independence in 156715661648: Eighty Years' War between Spain and the Netherlands. 1566: Da le Balle Contrade d'Oriente, composed by Cipriano de Longqing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty. 1567: Mary, Queen of Scots, is imprisoned by Elizabeth I.1568: The Transylvanian Diet, under the patronage of the prince John Sigismund Zpolya, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc I Torda, the first law of freedom of religion and of conscience in the World. 15681571: Morisco Revolt in Spain. 15681600: The Azuchi-Momoyama period in Japan. 1568: Hadiwijaya sent his adopted son and son in-law Sutawijaya, who would later become the first ruler of the North in England. 1569: Mercator 1569 world map published by Gerardus Mercator. 1569: The PolishLithuanian Commonwealth is created with the Union of Lublin which lasts until 1795. 1569: Peace treaty signed by Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod. 1570: Pope Pius V issues Regnans in Excelsis, a papal bull excommunicating all who obeyed Elizabeth I and calling on all Catholics to rebel against her. 1570: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by	Dvid, the founder of the Unitarian Church of Transylvania, promulgates the Edict of he Mataram dynasty of Indonesia, to kill Arya Penangsang.1569: Rising of the squita of Portugal.The Battle of Lepanto1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia,
of Nicosia in Cyprus were massacred and every church, public building, and palace was looted. Cyprus fell to the Ottoman Turks the following year.1571: Pope Pius V completes the Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus fell to the Ottoman Turks the following year.1571: Pope Pius V completes the Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus fell to the Ottoman Turks the following year.1571: Pope Pius V completes the Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus fell to the Ottoman Turks the following year.1571: American Indians with the Ottoman Turks the following year.1571: Pope Pius V completes the Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus fell to the Ottoman Turks the following year.1571: Pope Pius V completes the Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks the Ottoman Turks the following year.1571: American Indians Williams Indians with the Ottoman Turks the Ott	us to the Ottomans.1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish East Indies.1572: ed 43 and is succeeded by Henry of Navarre.1572: Catherine de' Medici instigates ears after the author returned from the East.[14]1572: The 9 years old Taizi, Zhu
Yijun ascended the throne of Ming dynasty, known as Wanli Emperor.1573: After heavy losses on both sides the siege of Haarlem ends in a Spanish victory.St. Bartholomew's Day massacre of French Protestants1574: in the Eighty Years' War the capital of Zeeland, Middle Leiden ends in a comprehensive Dutch rebel victory.1575: Oda Nobunaga finally captures Nagashima fortress.1575: Following a five-year war, the Ternateans under Sultan Babullah defeated the Portuguese.1576: Tahmasp I, Safavid shah, dies.1576: The Battle of Haldi Empire's forces under Emperor Akbar led by Raja Man Singh.1576: Sack of Antwerp by badly paid Spanish soldiers.15771580: Francis Drake circles the world.1577: Ki Ageng Pemanahan built his palace in Pasargede or Kotagede.1578: King Sebastian of Portugal is killed but the main centre for Portuguese activities in Maluku becomes Ambon.[12]1578: Sonam Gyatso is conferred the title of Dalai Lama by Tumed Mongol ruler, Altan Khan. Recognised as the reincarnation of two previous Lamas, Sonam Gyatso becomes the third Dalai Lama declared war against Brunei in 1578, starting the Castilian War of 1578.1579: The Union of Utrecht unifies the northern Netherlands, a foundation for the later Dutch Republic.1579: The Union of Arras unifies the southern Netherlands, a foundation for the later states of the southern Netherlands.	ghati is fought between the ruler of Mewar, Maharana Pratap and the Mughal ed at the Battle of Alcazarquivir.1578: The Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore ama in the lineage.[15]1578: Governor-General Francisco de Sande officially of the Spanish Netherlands, the Austrian Netherlands and Belgium.The Irish Gaelic
chieftain's feast, from The Image of Ireland1579: The British navigator Sir Francis Drake passes through Maluku and transit in Ternate on his circumnavigation of the world. The Portuguese establish a fort on Tidore but the main centre for Portuguese activities in Malulafter his attacks on Spanish possessions influences Philip II of Spain to build up the Spanish Armada. English ships in Spanish harbours are impounded.1580: Spain unifies with Portugal under Philip II. The struggle for the throne of Portugal ends the Portuguese Empire 1640.15801587: Nagasaki comes under control of the Jesuits.1581: Dutch Act of Abjuration, declaring abjuring allegiance to Philip II of Spain.1581: Bayinnaung dies at the age of 65.1582: Oda Nobunaga commits seppuku during the Honn-ji Incident coup by his general ast day of the Julian calendar was Thursday, 4 October 1582 and this was followed by the first day of the Gregorian calendar, Friday, 15 October 15821582: Yermak Timofeyevich conquers the Siberia Khanate on behalf of the Stroganovs.1583: Denmark builds the world After the siege of Antwerp, many of its merchants flee to Amsterdam. According to Luc-Normand Tellier, "At its peak, between 1510 and 1557, Antwerp concentrated about 40% of the world tradeIt is estimated that the port of Antwerp was earning the Spanish crown	e. The Spanish and Portuguese crowns are united for 60 years, i.e. until l, Akechi Mitsuhide.1582: Pope Gregory XIII issues the Gregorian calendar. The d's first theme park, Bakken.1583: Death of Sultan Babullah of Ternate.15841585:
died. Sultan Pajang raised Sutawijaya, son of Ki Ageng Pemanahan as the new ruler in Mataram, titled "Loring Ngabehi Market" (because of his home in the north of the market).1585: Akbar annexes Kashmir and adds it to the Kabul SubahPortuguese fusta in India from America.15851604: The Anglo-Spanish War is fought on both sides of the Atlantic.1587: Mary, Queen of Scots is executed by Elizabeth I.1587: The reign of Abbas I marks the zenith of the Safavid dynasty.1587: Troops that would invade Pajang Mataram Sultanate storm Mataram into the kingdom with Sutawijaya as Sultan, titled "Senapati Ingalaga Sayidin Panatagama" means the warlord and cleric Manager Religious Life.1588: England repulses the Spanish Armada.1589: Spain repulses the English Armada.1589: Catherine de' Medicial Mataram Sultanater and the Go-Hojo clan surrender to Toyotomi Hideyoshi, and Japan is unified.1591: Gazi Giray leads a huge Tatar expedition against Moscow.1591: In Mali, Moroccan forces of the Sultan Ahmad al-Mansur led by Judar Pasha 10,675 plaque deaths in London, a city of approximately 200,000 people.1592: St. Paul's College, Manager Religious Life. The Long War between the Habsburg monarchy and the Ottoman Turks.1594: St. Paul's College, Manager Religious Life. The Long War between the Habsburg monarchy and the Ottoman Turks.1594: St. Paul's College, Manager Religious Life. The Long War between the Habsburg monarchy and the Ottoman Turks.1594: St. Paul's College, Manager Religious Life. The Long War between the Habsburg monarchy and the Ottoman Turks.1594: St. Paul's College, Manager Religious Life. The Long War between the Habsburg monarchy and the Ottoman Turks.1594: St. Paul's College, Manager Religious Life. The Long War between the Habsburg monarchy and the Ottoman Turks. The College of Coll	n a book by Jan Huygen van Linschoten1585: Colony at Roanoke founded in North a ravaged the eruption of Mount Merapi. Sutawijaya and his men survived.1588: i dies at aged 69.Abu'l-Fazl ibn Mubarak presenting Akbarnama to Mughal Azam defeat the Songhai Empire at the Battle of Tondibi.15921593: John Stow reports
sets sail for the East Indies with two hundred and forty-nine men and sixty-four cannons led by Cornelis de Houtman.[18]1596: Birth of Ren Descartes.1596: June, de Houtman's expedition reaches Banten the main pepper port of West Java where they clash with both the losing twelve crew to a Javanese attack at Sidayu and killing a local ruler in Madura.[18]1597: Romeo and Juliet is published.1597: Cornelis de Houtman's expedition returns to the Netherlands with enough spices to make a considerable profit.[18]1598: The Edict of Natural Roman of Solorese uprising.[12] (to 1598)1598: More Dutch fleets leave for Indonesia and most are profitable.[18]Ede Nuevo Mxico is established in Northern New Spain. The region would later become a territory of Mexico, the New Mexico Territory in the United States, and the US State of New Mexico.1598: Death of Toyotomi Hideyoshi, known as the unifier of Japan.1599: The Management of New Mexico.1598: Death of Toyotomi Hideyoshi, known as the unifier of Japan.1599: The Management of New Mexico.1598: Death of Toyotomi Hideyoshi, known as the unifier of Japan.1599: The Management of New Mexico.1598: Death of Toyotomi Hideyoshi, known as the unifier of Japan.1599: The Management of New Mexico.1598: Death of Toyotomi Hideyoshi, known as the unifier of Japan.1599: The Management of New Mexico.1598: Death of Toyotomi Hideyoshi, known as the unifier of Japan.1599: The Management of New Mexico.1598: Death of Toyotomi Hideyoshi, known as the unifier of Japan.1599: The Management of New Mexico.1598: Death of Toyotomi Hideyoshi and New Mexico.1598: Death of Toyoto	e Portuguese and Indonesians. It then sails east along the north coast of Java ntes ends the French Wars of Religion.1598: Abbas I moves Safavids capital from Edo period screen depicting the Battle of Sekigahara1598: The province of Santa Fe ali Empire is defeated at the Battle of Jenn.1599: The van Neck expedition returns
Europe. The expedition makes a 400 per cent profit. [18] (to 1600) 1599: March, Leaving Europe the previous year, a fleet of eight ships under Jacob van Neck was the first Dutch fleet to reach the Spice Islands of Maluku. [18] 1600: Giordano Bruno is burned at the state Battle of Sekigahara in Japan. End of the Warring States period and beginning of the Edo period. 1600: The Portuguese win a major naval battle in the bay of Ambon. [19] Later in the year, the Dutch join forces with the local Hituese in an anti-Portuguese alliance, in return a charter to the British East India Company beginning the English advance in Asia. 1600: Michael the Brave unifies: Wallachia, Moldavia and Transylvania after the Battle of elimbr from 1599. For later events, see Time German and French. [20] Mississippian culture disappears. Medallion rug, variant Star Ushak style, Anatolia (modern Turkey), is made. It is now kept at the Saint Louis Art Museum. Hernan Cortes (14851547) Henry VIII, (14911547) King of England and Ireland Don Ferna Empire (15201566) Ivan IV the Terrible (15301584) Oda Nobunaga (15341582) Sir Francis Drake (c. 1540 1596) Alberico Gentili, (15521608) the Father of international law Philip II of Spain, King of Spain (15561598) Akbar the Great, Mughal emperor (15561605) Related as the saint Louis Art Museum.	Irn for which the Dutch would have the sole right to purchase spices from Hitu. Filine of the 17th century.Polybius' The Histories translated into Italian, English, ando lvarez de Toledo (15071582)Suleiman the Magnificent, Sultan of the Ottoman
plants, animals and diseases to the Old and New Worlds.Introduction of the spinning wheel revolutionizes textile production in Europe. The letter J is introduced into the English alphabet. 1500: First portable watch is created by Peter Henlein of Germany. The Iberian University Florida and Vasco Nez de Balboa sights the eastern edge of the Pacific Ocean. 15191522: Ferdinand Magellan and Juan Sebastin Elcano lead the first circumnavigation of the world. 15191540: In America, Hernando de Soto expeditions map the Gulf of Mexico coast of Coronado sights the Grand Canyon. 154142: Francisco de Orellana sails the length of the Amazon River. 154243: Firearms are introduced into Japan by the Portuguese. 1543: Copernicus publishes his theory that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun 154 (Italy. 1558: Camera obscura is first used in Europe by Giambattista della Porta of Italy. 15591562: Spanish settlements in Alabama/Florida and Georgia confirm dangers of hurricanes and local native warring tribes. 1565: Spanish settlers outside New Spain (Mexico) color wooden holder) by Conrad Gesner. Modernized in 1812. 1568: Gerardus Mercator creates the first Mercator projection map. 1572: Supernova SN 1572 is observed by Tycho Brahe in the Milky Way. 1582: Gregorian calendar is introduced in Europe by Pope Gregory XIII and the contraction of the English and Juan Sebastin Elcano lead the first produced in Europe by Pope Gregory XIII and the Contraction of the English and Juan Sebastin Elcano lead the first produced in Europe and Juan Sebastin Elcano lead the first portable in Europe. The English Section of the	stline and bays.1525: Modern square root symbol ()1540: Francisco Vsquez de 45: Theory of complex numbers is first developed by Gerolamo Cardano of nize Florida's coastline at St. Augustine.1565: Invention of the graphite pencil (in a
the constant swing of a pendulum, leading to development of reliable timekeepers.1585: earliest known reference to the 'sailing carriage' in China.1589: William Lee invents the stocking frame.1591: First flush toilet is introduced by Sir John Harrington of England, the constant swing of a pendulum, leading to development of reliable timekeepers.1585: earliest known reference to the 'sailing carriage' in China.1589: William Lee invents the stocking frame.1591: First flush toilet is introduced by Sir John Harrington of England, the converse of the Interval of the Converse of the Interval of the Interval of the Interval of In	design published under the title 'The Metamorphosis of Ajax'.1593: Galileo Galilei chus NASA's lunar eclipse catalogue states "The Gregorian calendar is used for all conomic History Review. 63 (3): 710733. CiteSeerX10.1.1.186.2862. -542-0. Retrieved 23 August 2010.^ Babur (2006). Babur Nama. Penguin Books.
PLAGUE IN ENGLAND 13481665". Archived from the original on 2009-05-08. Retrieved 2009-04-25.^ a b Ricklefs (1991), page 24^ The Sweating Sickness. Story of London Accessed 2009-04-25. Archived 2009-05-03.^ Sandra Arlinghaus. "Life Span of Suleiman the Micklefs (1991), page 25^ "La Terra De Hochelaga Jaques Cartier a Hochelaga". jacquescarter.org. Archived from the original on December 23, 2008.^ "The Lusiads". World Digital Library. 18001882. Retrieved 2013-08-31.^ Schwieger, Peter (2014). The Dalai Lama ar reincarnation. New York: Columbia University Press. ISBN9780231538602. OCLC905914446.^ Miller, George, ed. (1996). To The Spice Islands and Beyond: Travels in Eastern Indonesia. New York: Oxford University Press. pp.xv. ISBN967-65-3099-9.^ Luc-Normand TePUQ. p.308. ISBN2-7605-1588-5^ a b c d e f Ricklefs (1991), page 27^ a b Ricklefs (1991), page 28^ Polybius: The Rise Of The Roman Empire, Page 36, Penguin, 1979.Langer, William. An Encyclopedia of World History (5th ed. 1973); highly detailed outline of events of the Roman Empire, Page 36, Penguin, 1979.Langer, William.	Magnificent 14941566". Personal.umich.edu. Retrieved 2013-05-05.^ a b c d e nd the Emperor of China: a political history of the Tibetan institution of ellier (2009). "Urban world history: an economic and geographical perspective". online free Media related to 16th century at Wikimedia CommonsTimelines of 16th
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